

ABSTRACT

The present invention is

5 (1) a glass cloth composed of a group of warp yarns and a group of weft yarns wherein one of the group of the warp and weft yarns are arranged with substantially no gap between the yarns, and, in that group, a width A (μm) of a cross-section of the yarn arranged with
10 substantially no gap, a single-fiber diameter L (μm) of the yarn, the number N of single-fibers constituting the yarn and a weaving density C (ends/25 mm) of the glass cloth composed of the yarns satisfy the following equation (1-a):

$$C \times A / (25 \times L \times N) \geq 1.0 \text{---(1-a), and}$$

15 (2) a glass cloth composed of a group of warp yarns and a group of weft yarns wherein both of the groups of the warp and weft yarns are arranged with substantially no gap between the yarns, and, in both the groups, a width A (μm) of a cross-section of the yarn, a single-
20 fiber diameter L (μm) of the yarn, the number N of single-fibers constituting the yarn and a weaving density C (ends/25 mm) of the glass cloth satisfy the following equation (1-b):

$$C \times A / (25 \times L \times N) \geq 0.75 \text{---(1-b)}.$$

25 The glass cloth according to the present invention is useful as a substrate for a printed wiring board. The printed wiring board using the glass cloth of the present invention as a substrate is capable of being bored with a laser beam to produce micro-holes (the roughness of the
30 inner wall, the reproducibility and the roundness of the micro-holes are improved) therein, especially, is able to prepare uniform and small via-holes which are recently required for high-density wiring.